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REVIEWS

Mineralogy. By KRAUS and HUNT. McGraw-Hill, 1920. Pp. xiv+561. \$4.50.

This is in many respects an excellent text, and one that should have wide use. The matter is presented in a simple, direct style and, while abbreviated, is concise and to the point, and should be suitable for classes in first-year mineralogy. The presence of a moderate number of small photographs of distinguished mineralogists together with extremely brief histories is a feature of the book.

Ninety-four pages are devoted to crystallography, thirteen classes being described in detail. This matter is taken largely from the senior author's excellent *Essentials of Crystallography* (1906), and needs no comment here. As in the earlier work, no photographs of crystals are to be found in the part on crystallography. Instead the authors have included numerous photographs of crystal models. This makes the shapes of ideal crystals clear, but as most crystals found in nature are more or less imperfect, some photographs of crystals would have been of value. Under descriptive mineralogy there are numerous photographs of crystals.

One hundred forty-three pages are devoted to the description of 150 minerals. Although largely taken from the senior author's *Descriptive Mineralogy* (1911), the material is abbreviated and is illustrated by numerous well-selected photographs. The arrangement of the minerals is strictly chemical, the authors even going so far as to put several minerals generally grouped with the oxides into separate divisions such as aluminates, ferrites, manganites, and titanates, and, vice versa, zircon is placed with the oxides. Brucite, prehnite, vivianite, and wad are omitted. Varieties, occurrence, associations, important localities, and uses, as well as the more commonly described features of minerals, are given.

The determinative tables for 150 minerals take 169 pages. They are based on physical differences—luster, color, streak, and hardness. One column in the tables describes the mineral associations. Color seems overemphasized, since it is in general less diagnostic than streak or hardness. As an illustration of this point, ten minerals with a wide range of color were selected, and of these brown biotite, red, yellow, or

brown olivine, and colorless tourmaline could not be found under the proper divisions. These minerals, with the colors given, are, to be sure, more or less rare. The tables appear to be excellent for at least the more common varieties of minerals.

The volume also has chapters on the physical and chemical properties of minerals, the polarizing microscope, the formation and occurrence of minerals, qualitative blowpipe methods, gems and precious stones, as well as a classification of minerals according to the elements they contain, giving their uses and statistics of their production. Six pages are devoted to a glossary.

Perhaps one of the most noticeable defects of the book is its entire lack of references, whether in the form of a general bibliography or as footnotes. There are a number of typographical errors, though but few that might lead to confusion were noticed. There are some other errors, not so surely typographical, such as placing wulfenite under the wolframite group, giving tourmaline the formula $H_{20}B_2Si_4O_{21}$, and placing the origin of the minerals in igneous rocks under minerals formed from fusion (rather than from solution). The chemical distinction between the different plagioclase feldspars is poor.

In spite of these minor defects the work is excellent, well arranged, and attractively presented.

D. J. F.

Geology and Mineral Resources of the Hennepin and La Salle Quadrangles. By GILBERT H. CADY. Illinois Geological Survey, Bull. No. 37. Urbana, 1919.

The area represents one of the richest agricultural, manufacturing, and mining communities in the Middle West, including parts of La Salle, Bureau, and Putnam counties of north-central Illinois. The manufacturing wealth is dependent to no small degree upon the natural resources of the region.

General geology.—The area forms a part of the Glaciated Plains Province, the larger part of it being monotonously level, what relief there is being chiefly due to glacial drift. Stratigraphically the rocks of the region range from Cambrian through the Carboniferous, with Pleistocene glacial drift. Good detailed sections and faunal lists are given. There are several important unconformities. Though the strata are for the most part nearly horizontal, the La Salle anticline, or, as the author suggests, more properly the La Salle monocline, shows dips up to 50° locally.